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## FREE STATE BORDER ISOLATED ON NORTH

Belfast Loses Touch; Firing From South Is Renewed for Two Hours.

BELFAST, March 21 (Associated Press).—The situation along the Ulster Free State border is still tense. Firing was renewed this morning from the Free State side of the frontier, between Aughnacloy and Caledon, which lasted two hours.

The border position is disquieting to the authorities, and the absence of telephone communication through Clogher Valley is causing anxiety. The stoppage of this route of communication means that the northern side of the border is isolated.

Strong police forces were being rushed this afternoon to the Dromore district, County Tyrone. Five houses have been burned in the vicinity of Omagh, capital of County Tyrone.

Raiders last evening surrounded Clenghan Lodge, the home of John H. Allingham, near Trillick, County Tyrone, close to the Free State border. Allingham opened fire and drove them off. Encountering Samuel Laird, a worker on the Allingham farm, who also was an Ulster "B" special constable, they shot and killed him.

The correspondent of the Belfast Telegraph says the burning of isolated Unionist houses was general and that during the night the sky was illuminated with flames from the burning buildings.

The house of John Stewart in the Dromore district was visited by raiders and Stewart, who is 70 years old and lives with his wife and two sons, the latter members of the "B" special constabulary, was shot in defending his home. The raiders then set the house on fire, together with the farm buildings.

The Crown forces were unable to check the incendiary activities.

Several Protestant families in the danger zone on the northern side of the border were obliged to evacuate their homes and seek shelter elsewhere. One family was fired upon while leaving their home last night. Others vacated their houses during the night in order to sleep in safer quarters.

LONDON, March 21 (Associated Press).—Winston Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, stated in the House of Commons today that the provisional Government had informed him that no forces of the twenty-six counties had participated in Saturday night's raids, which, it appeared, were organized locally by the Irish Republican Army members living within the six county area. Asked whether the British Government would suppress the outrages by whomsoever committed, he said they occurred in the jurisdiction of the northern Government.

Thereupon cries were raised: "Are you going to help them?" Mr. Churchill continued that the Irish Free State bill being defeated by the House of Lords appeared to be removed to-day by optimistic statements of the Marquis of Landsdowne and the Marquis of Salisbury when the bill went to the committee stage.

Lord Landsdowne said if it became a choice between the proposed amendments and the measure itself he should favor dropping the amendments. The "A" amendment, which turned on the interpretation to be placed on the time allowed Ulster to make her decision with regard to joining the Free State, although it was strongly supported by Lord Carson, was rejected, 96 to 87.

Lord Landsdowne said if it became a choice between the proposed amendments and the measure itself he should favor dropping the amendments. The "A" amendment, which turned on the interpretation to be placed on the time allowed Ulster to make her decision with regard to joining the Free State, although it was strongly supported by Lord Carson, was rejected, 96 to 87.

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## Reading's Close Call While Tiger Hunting

LONDON, March 21.—The narrow escape of Lord Reading, Viscount of India, from death while tiger hunting at Jaipur is reported by the Daily Express's Allahabad correspondent.

The jungle reeds caught fire, it is said, causing a stampede of elephants and hunters and endangering the tigers, one of which leaped at the Viceroy. Lord Reading fired twice, wounding the animal and driving it away, while Lloyd George's son-in-law, Major Carey Evans, sent a last and fatal bullet into the beast.

## DR. WIEDFELDT MADE GERMAN ENVOY HERE

Appointment of Able Economic Expert as Ambassador Meets Approval.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, March 21.

The agreement of the United States Government to the appointment of Dr. Otto L. Wiedfeldt as Ambassador to Washington is reported to have reached Wilhelmstrasse to-day, and his definite appointment is approved by the German press.

The Berliner Tageblatt says: "There is no doubt about the excellent qualifications of the new Ambassador, who is an economic expert. The post at Washington undoubtedly is the right field for a personality of this kind but his activity will not be restricted to economics only. Dr. Wiedfeldt has the opportunity to show if the old time diplomatic school is equal to the great diplomatic task which Washington presents."

BERLIN, March 21.—The German Government is gratified in having Dr. Wiedfeldt, one of the foremost of the German economists, accept the Washington post. Parliamentary leaders pronounce him one of the ablest and most versatile of the financial and economic experts in Germany.

Chancellor Wirth has freely enlisted Dr. Wiedfeldt's cooperation in connection with the reparations deliberations. He is an accomplished linguist, and is an engaging personality. Although a member of the German people's party he does not take an active part in politics.

In announcing the appointment of Dr. Wiedfeldt, President Ebert said: "In electing an accredited representative of German commerce and industry for the post of Ambassador at Washington, the German Government has taken cognizance of agrarian wishes."

"German industry has made a commendable sacrifice on behalf of the political situation in enabling the Government to acquire the services of one of its distinguished representatives in a position of such paramount importance to Germany's reconstruction."

Dr. Wiedfeldt will return to Berlin from Essen on Thursday. The date of his departure for the United States has not yet been set.

Dr. Wiedfeldt was born in Theuring, in Saxony, August 16, 1871. His parents were villagers. He is said to have been a precocious student of economics under Prof. Jastrow of Berlin University.

**FLOGGING PROPOSED IN ULSTER**

BELFAST, March 21 (Associated Press).—The Ulster restoration of order bill passed second reading in the Northern Parliament to-day. The bill provides for the flogging of persons found in possession of bombs or firearms and for robbery which is accompanied by violence.

## HARDING DESIRES REPARATIONS VOICE

Sees Need of an American Member in the Allied Commission.

Special Dispatch in THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., March 21.

Richard Washburn Child, American Ambassador to Italy, will report the Genoa conference for the United States Government. He will go not as a special observer, but as a diplomatic representative who will include the developments taking place in the conference in dispatches he sends from time to time to Washington.

President Harding and Secretary Hughes both are convinced Mr. Child will provide all information about the development of the conference which will in any way interest the American Government. The fact Mr. Child will be depended on to send the information became known to-day in response to inquiries as to whether the United States would have observers in Genoa.

President Harding would not be adverse to the appointment of an American member of the Reparations Commission created by the Treaty of Versailles. He feels the United States Government is at something of a disadvantage because of its inability to deal directly with the various financial and similar problems, many of which affect America. One of these is the collection of the \$20,000,000 claim for the maintenance of the American troops on the Rhine.

Mr. Harding will not ask for authority to appoint a member of the commission, but if Congress should provide it, he would gladly take advantage of the opportunity of selecting an American representative. It is not unlikely such a thing should be done, for it is known in both the Senate and the House that this is the Administration attitude.

put a stop to such participation. At the United States was to have membership on the Reparations Commission, but the fact the Senate did not ratify the treaty put a stop to such participation. At the same time, however, the reparations provisions of the Versailles treaty were made a part of the treaty of Berlin between the United States and Germany, so there is no reason why the United States should not have a member of the Reparations Commission if it so desired. There would be no objection on the part of the allied Governments.

In discussing the situation with callers at the White House to-day, Mr. Harding let it be known the Administration is being asked to do many things which are difficult, if not impossible, because the United States is not represented on the commission. Among these things have been the distribution of the German dyes, the matter of reimbursing the United States for the cost of maintaining the soldiers in Germany and the matter of fixing the amount of German reparations, naturally a vital question in which has been involved much of importance to business.

Attention was called at the White House to the fact the Reparations Commission handled the distribution of German dyestuffs among the nations associated against Germany during the war. The American share of these dyestuffs was turned over to the Textile Alliance, an American organization, which paid for the dyes, and the money was distributed among the allied governments by the Reparations Commission. Now the United States is receiving neither dyes nor money.

President Harding is inclined to ridicule the suggestion that American membership in the Reparations Commission would be tantamount to ratification of the Versailles treaty.

## TURKO-GREEK WAR NEARS RESUMPTION

Munition Agents Buy All Available Arms in Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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New York Herald Bureau, Rome, March 21.

The resumption of hostilities between the Turks and the Greeks seems imminent, judging by the activities of the agents of both Governments here. They are buying all the available arms and munitions in Italy. The Turkish emissaries here characterized Lord Curzon's suggestion relative to the armistice and the conclusion of peace between the Turks and the Greeks as ill timed and likely to meet the refusal of the Angora Government.

In Turkish circles here it is insisted that the real reason for Great Britain's desire for Turkish peace is the fear that their friends the Greeks, now involved in a domestic political crisis, will receive a crushing blow. The Turks assert confidently their present military superiority over the Greeks and declare they will refuse to sacrifice military advantage for petty political gains.

The Turks insist that Turkey desires

peace, but first wishes the Greeks to get out of Asia Minor and war, a realization of national freedom proclamation, which would involve the return of Asia Minor, including Smyrna, now occupied by the Greeks, and eastern Thrace, including Adrianople.

The Turks see as the reason for the more moderate British policy toward the Angora Government the Moslem solidarity which is threatening a revolution in India.

## SOUTH AFRICAN REVOLT HAD SOVIET OBJECTIVE

Premier Smuts Says Country Has Escaped Grave Danger.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, March 21.—A Soviet republic in South Africa was the aim of the revolutionary element in the recent outbreak on the Rand, said Premier Smuts, reviewing the situation before the Assembly.

"The country," he said, "has escaped a tremendous danger, the gravity of which has not been sufficiently made clear. Fortunately, the Government forces had been able to overcome the danger and the situation was now almost normal."

## HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK

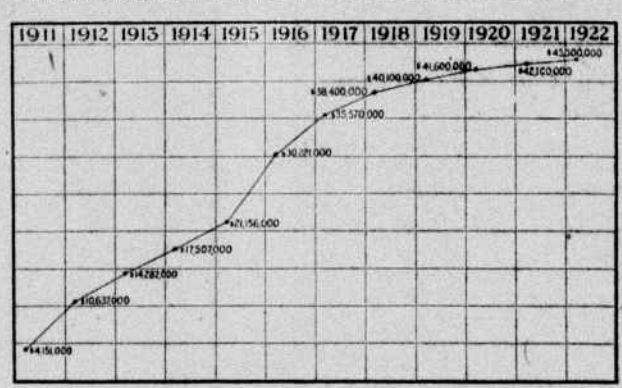
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NEW YORK

### The Second Decade

The Harriman National Bank celebrates its Eleventh Birthday Anniversary in the belief, substantiated by the evidence, that itself, its depositors, and the country are crossing the threshold of a new era of prosperity established on a firm foundation. We present with appreciation of the confidence reposed in us the following table of deposits on this occasion, reflecting the estimation the bank is held in by depositors.

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| MARCH 20, 1911 (Date of Charter)      | \$4,100,000 |
| MARCH 20, 1912 (First Anniversary)    | \$4,500,000 |
| MARCH 20, 1913 (Second Anniversary)   | \$4,200,000 |
| MARCH 20, 1914 (Third Anniversary)    | \$4,700,000 |
| MARCH 20, 1915 (Fourth Anniversary)   | \$5,100,000 |
| MARCH 20, 1916 (Fifth Anniversary)    | \$5,500,000 |
| MARCH 20, 1917 (Sixth Anniversary)    | \$5,800,000 |
| MARCH 20, 1918 (Seventh Anniversary)  | \$6,200,000 |
| MARCH 20, 1919 (Eighth Anniversary)   | \$6,500,000 |
| MARCH 20, 1920 (Ninth Anniversary)    | \$6,800,000 |
| MARCH 20, 1921 (Tenth Anniversary)    | \$7,100,000 |
| MARCH 20, 1922 (Eleventh Anniversary) | \$7,400,000 |



BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 6 O'CLOCK P. M.  
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

We have on file in our New Haven laboratories personal applications from over 47,000 American Dentists and 74,000 American Physicians for Kolynos to distribute among their patients.

## Without Good Teeth How Can a Singer Succeed?

FIRST, she must retain all of the beauty that Nature originally gave her—and her natural teeth are a prominent part of it.

But quite as important, the roof of the mouth and the teeth, together, act as a sounding board, in controlling the sounds made by forcing the air across the vocal cords.

You may readily imagine the effect on her tones, should one of her back teeth be lost—and the effect on her articulation, should one of the front teeth be lost.

When you carelessly scour your teeth with grit, think of tomorrow—of the years of tomorrows of regret when the teeth, due to neglect of the precepts of science and to the direct injury you have done them, have been replaced with bridges and plates.